

JOY

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,
Still as thou do'st thy radiant *journies* run,
Through every distant climate own,
That in fair Albion thou hast seen
The greatest prince, the brightest queen. *Prior.*
To JO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to pass
from place to place.

Gentlemen of good esteem
Are *journeying* to salute the emperor. *Shakespeare.*
We are *journeying* unto the place, of which the Lord said,
I will give it you. *Numb. x. 29.*
Make the two trumpets, that thou mayest use them for the
journeying of the camps. *Numb. x. 2.*

Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love defend, and *journey* down the hill;
Not panting after growing beauties, so
I shall ebb on with them who homeward go. *Dunne.*
I have *journeyed* this morning, and it is now the heat of the
day; therefore your lordship's discourses had need content my
ears very well, to make them intreat my eyes to keep open.
Bacon's Holy War.

Over the tent a cloud
Shall rest by day, a fiery gleam by night,
Save when they *journey*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*
Having heated his body by *journeying*, he took cold upon
the ground. *Wise man's Surgery.*
JO'URNEYMAN. *n. f.* [*journee*, a day's work, Fr. and man.] A
hired workman.

They were called *journeymen* that wrought with others by
the day, though now by statute it be extended to those like-
wise that convenient to work in their occupation with another
by the year. *Cowell.*
Players have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought
some of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them
well. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I intend to work for the court myself, and will have *journey-*
men under me to furnish the rest of the nation. *Addison.*
Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the management
of the young lord's business into his hands: in that case what
must become of us and our families? We must starve or turn
journeymen to old Lewis Baboon. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*
JO'URNEYWORK. *n. f.* [*journee*, French, and work.] Work
performed for hire.

See how your soldier wears his cage
Of iron, like the captive Turk,
And as the gerdon of his rage!
See how your glimmering peers do lurk,
Or at the best work *journeywork*. *Cleaveland.*
Did no committee sit, where he
Might cut out *journeywork* for thee?
And set thee a task with subordination,
To ditch up fate and sequestration. *Hudibras.*
Her family she was forced to hire out at *journeywork* to her
neighbours. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

JOUST. *n. f.* [*joist*, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight.
It is now written less properly *joist*.
Bales, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights
At *joist* and tournament. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
To JOUST. *v. n.* [*joister*, French.] To run in the tilt.

All who live
Jousted in Africant or Montalban. *Milton.*
JO'VLER. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *howler*, as making a
hideous noise after the game, whom the rest of the pack fol-
low as their leader.] A kind of hunting dog or beagle.

See him drag his feeble legs about,
Like hounds ill-coupled: *joivler* lugs him still
Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill. *Dryden.*
JO'VTER. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *joivler*.]
Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call
joivters. *Carew.*

JOY. *n. f.* [*joye*, French; *gioia*, Italian.]
1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exul-
tation.

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the
present, or assured approaching possession of a good. *Locke.*
There appears much *joy* in him; even so much, that *joy*
could not then itself modest enough without a badge of bit-
terness. *Shakespeare.*

There should not be such heaviness in their destruction, as
shall be *joy* over them that are persuaded to salvation. *2 Esdr.*
The lightsome passion of *joy* was not that trivial, vanishing,
superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and
plays upon the surface of the soul. *South's Sermons.*

2. Gaiety; merriment; festivity.
The roofs with *joy* resound;
And hymen, is hymen, rung around. *Dryden.*

3. Happiness; felicity.
My lord Bassanio, and my gentle lady,
I wish you all the *joy* that you can wish. *Shakespeare.*
Come, love and health to all;
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine:
I drink to the general *joy* of the whole table. *Shakespeare.*

JOY

Almeyda smiling came,
Attended with a train of all her race,
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;
But now, no longer foes, they gave me *joy*
Of my new conquest. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

The bride,
Lovely herself, and lovely by her side,
A bevy of bright nymphs, with sober grace,
Came glitt'ring like a star, and took her place;
Her heavenly form beheld, all with'd her *joy*;
And little wanted, but in vain, their wishes all employ. *Dry.*

4. A term of fondness.
Now our *joy*,
Although our last, yet not our least young love,
What say you? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
To JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to
exult.

Sometimes I *joy*, when glad occasion fits,
And mask in mirth like to a comedy;
Soon after, when my *joy* to sorrow flits,
I will make my woes a tragedy. *Spenser.*

I cannot *joy*, until I be resolv'd
Where our right valiant father is become. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*
He will *joy* over thee with fingering. *Zeph. iii. 17.*
I will rejoice in the Lord, I will *joy* in the God of my sal-
vation. *Heb. iii. 18.*
Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the *joy* of Titus, because
his spirit was refreshed by you. *2 Cor. vii. 13.*

They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament. *Fairfax.*
No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he *joins* the
more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveth the
less. *Bacon's Essays.*

Well then, my soul, *joy* in the midst of pain;
Thy Christ, that conquer'd hell, shall from above
With greater triumph yet return again,
And conquer his own justice with his love. *Wotton.*

Joy thou,
In what he gives to thee this paradise,
And thy fair Eve. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*
Their cheerful age with honour youth attends,
Joy'd that from pleasure's slavery they are free. *Denham.*

To JOY. *v. a.*
1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.
Like us they love or hate; like us they know
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.
She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes and *joy* her
thoughts with the conversation of her beloved sister. *Sidney.*
My soul was *joy'd* in vain;
For angry Neptune rous'd the raging main. *Pope.*

3. [*Jouis* de, French.] To enjoy; to have happy possession.
Let us hence
And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love. *Shakespeare's Tit. Andr.*
I might have liv'd; and *joy'd* immortal bliss,
Yet willingly chose rather death with thee. *Milton.*

Th' usurper *joy'd* not long
His ill-got crown. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
JOYANCE. *n. f.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety; festivity.
Bring home with you the glory of her gain;
With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity. *Spenser.*

There him rests in riotous sufficiency,
Of all his gladfulness and kingly *joyance*. *Spenser.*
JOYFUL. *adj.* [*joy* and full.]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting.
They blessed the king, and went unto their tents *joyful* and
glad of heart. *1 Kings viii. 66.*

My soul shall be *joyful* in my God.
Sometimes it has of before the cause of *joy*.
Six brave companions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,
Sad for their loss, but *joyful* of our life. *Pope's Odyssey.*

JOYFULLY. *adv.* [from *joyful*.] With joy; gladly.
If we no more meet 'till we meet in heav'n,
Then *joyfully*, my noble lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinsmen, warriors all, adieu. *Shakespeare's H. V.*

Never did men more *joyfully* obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to flee:
With such alacrity they bore away,
As if to praise them all the states stood by. *Dryden.*

The good Christian considers pains only as necessary passages
to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark scene of
fancied horror, sees a crown and a throne, and everlasting
blessings prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his summons, as he
has long impatiently expected it. *Wake.*

JOYFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *joyful*.] Gladness; joy.
Thou servest not the Lord thy God with *joyfulness*, and
with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things. *Deutr.*

JOYLESS. *adj.* [from *joy*.]
1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure.
A little *joy* enjoys the queen thereof;
For I am she, and altogether *joyless*. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

With

IRE

With down-cast eyes the *joyless* victor sat;
Revolving in his alter'd soul
The various turns of chance below;
And now and then a sigh he stole,
And tears began to flow. *Dryden's Alexander's Feast.*

2. It has sometimes of before the object.
With two fair eyes his mistress burns his breast;
He looks and languishes, and leaves his rest:
Forakes his food, and pining for the lass,
Is *joyful* of the grove, and spurns the growing grass. *Dryd.*

3. Giving no pleasure.
A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue:
Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad. *Shakespeare's Tit. Andr.*
Here love his golden shafts employs; here lights
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, loveless, *joyless*, unendear'd,
Casual fruition. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The pure in heart shall see God; and if any others could so
invade this their inclosure, as to take heaven by violence, it
surely would be a very *joyless* possession. *Decay of Piety.*
He forgets his sleep, and loaths his food,
That youth, and health, and war are *joyless* to him. *Addison.*

JO'YOUS. *adj.* [*joyous*, French.]
1. Glad; gay; merry.

Most *joyous* man, on whom the shining sun
Did shew his face, myself I did esteem,
And that my falser friend did no less *joyous* deem. *Fa. Queen.*
Joyous the birds; fresh grass and gentle airs
Whisper'd it. *Milton.*

Then *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beats, by nature stung, renew their love.
Fast by her flow'ry bank the sons of Arcas,
Fav'rites of heav'n, with happy care protect
Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave. *Prior.*

2. Giving joy.
They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round. *F. Queen.*

3. It has of sometimes before the cause of joy.
Round our death-bed ev'ry friend should run,
And *joyous* of our conquest early won;
While the malicious world with envious tears
Should grieve our happy end, and wish it theirs. *Dryden.*

IRECACUANHA. *n. f.* [An Indian plant.]
Ipecacuanha is a small irregularly contorted root, rough,
dense, and firm. One sort is of a dusky greyish colour on the
surface, and of a paler grey when broken, which is brought
from Peru: the other sort is a smaller root, resembling the
former; but it is of a deep dusky brown, or blackish colour on the
outside, and white when broken, brought from the Brasils.

The grey ought to be preferred in medicinal use, because the
brown, being stronger, is apt to operate more roughly. *Ipe-*
cacuanha was in the middle of the last century first brought
into Europe, and became celebrated for the cure of dysente-
ries, a virtue discovered in it by the Indians; but after a few
years it sunk into oblivion, being given in two large doses.

IRA'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*ira*, Latin; low Latin; *irascible*, French.]
Partaking of the nature of anger.
The *irascible* passions follow the temper of the heart, and
the concupiscible distractions the crafts of the liver. *Brown.*

I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued
by a vegetable diet. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
We are here in the country surrounded with blessings and
pleasures, without any occasion of exercising our *irascible* fa-
culties. *Digby to Pope.*

IRE. *n. f.* [Fr. *ira*, Latin.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred.
She lik'd not his desires;
Fain would be free, but dreaded parents' ire. *Sidney.*

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not stake mine ire, nor ease my heart. *Shak. H. VI.*
Or Neptune's ire, or Juno's, that so long
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's son. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The sentence, from thy head remov'd, may light
On me, sole cause to thee of all this woe;
Me! me! only just object of his ire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;
Thus will perfid' redden'd in his ire,
'Till the fair slave be render'd to her fire. *Dryden.*

IREFUL. *adj.* [*ire* and full.] Angry; raging; furious.
The *ireful* bastard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee, my boy, I soon encounter'd. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*
By many hands your father was subdu'd;
But only slaughter'd by the *ireful* arm
Of unrelenting Clifford. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

There learn'd this maid of arms the *ireful* guise. *Fairfax.*
In midst of all the dome misfortune sat,
And gloomy discontent and fell debate,
And madnes laughing in his *ireful* mood. *Dryden.*

IREFULLY. *adv.* [from *ire*.] With ire; in an angry manner.

IRO

IRIS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. The rainbow.
Beside the solary *iris*, which God shewed unto Noah, there
is another lunar, whose efficient is the moon. *Brown.*

2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow.
When both bows appeared more distinct, I measured the
breadth of the interior *iris* 2 gr. 10'; and the breadth of the
red, yellow, and green in the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth
of the same colours in the interior 3 to 2. *Newton's Opt.*

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.
4. The flower-de-luce.
Iris all hues, roses and jessamine. *Milton.*

To IRK. *v. a.* [*irk*, work, islandick.] This word is used only
imperfonally, it *irks me*; *mibi pœna est*, it gives me pain; or,
I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the Accidence say,
tudet, it irketh.

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

IRKSOME. *adj.* [from *irk*.] Wearisome; tedious; trouble-
some; toilsome; tiresome; unpleasing.
I know the is an *irksome* brawling scold. *Shakespeare.*
Since that thou can't talk of love so well,
Thy company, which erst was *irksome* to me,
I will endure. *Shak. As you like it.*

Where he may likeliest find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The *irksome* hours, 'till his great chief return. *Milton.*
For not to *irksome* toil, but to delight
He made us, and delight to reason join'd. *Milton.*

There is nothing to *irksome* as general discourses, especially
when they turn chiefly upon words. *Addison's Spectator.*
Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irksome* to that
illustrious body. *Swift.*

IRKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *irksome*.] Wearisomely; tediously.
IRKSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *irksome*.] Tediousness; wearis-
omeness.

IRON. *n. f.* [*thairn*, Welsh; *jern*, open, Saxon; *horn*, Erse.]
1. A metal common to all parts of the world, plentiful in most,
and of a small price, though superior in real value to the dea-
rest. Though the lightest of all metals, except tin, it is con-
siderably the hardest; and, when pure, naturally malleable,
but in a less degree than gold, silver, lead, or copper; when
wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first
fusion, in which it is called cast iron, it is scarce malleable;
and the most ductile iron, heated and suddenly quenched in
cold water, loses much of this quality. Iron is more capable
of rust than any other metal, is very sonorous, and requires
the strongest fire of all the metals to melt it, and is with dif-
ficulty amalgamated with mercury. Most of the other metals
are brittle, while they are hot; but this is most malleable as it
approaches nearest to fusion. It consists of a vitriolick salt, a
vitrifiable earth, and a peculiar bituminous matter. The spe-
cific gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. It is
the only known substance that is attracted by the loadstone.

Iron is not only soluble in all the stronger acids, but even in
common water. Pure iron has been found in some places but
very rarely. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of
the other metals. *Hill.*

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakespeare's Jul. Cas.*
If he smite him with an instrument of iron, so that he die,
he is a murderer. *Num. xxxv. 16.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a load-
stone, and a power to be so drawn is a part of that of iron.
In a piece of iron ore, of a ferruginous colour, are several
thin plates, placed parallel to each other. *Woodward.*
There are incredible quantities of iron slag in various parts
of the forest of Dean. *Woodward on Fossils.*
Iron stone lies in strata. *Woodward on Fossils.*
I treated of making iron work, and steel work in general.

2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat iron, box
iron, or smoothing iron.

Iron of a dot, doublets that hangmen would
Bury with those that wore them, these base slaves,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
O Thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:
Put in their hands thy bruising iron of wrath,
That they may crush down with a heavy fall
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries. *Shak. R. III.*

His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in irons. *Pf.*
Can't thou fill his skin with barbed irons, or his head with
fish-spears? *Job xli. 7.*

For this your locks in paper-durance bound?
For this with tort'ring irons wreath'd around? *Pope.*

3. Chain; shackle; manacle: as, he was put in irons.
The iron entered into his soul. *Psalms. Common Prayer.*

IRON. *n. f.*